

A NEW SPECIES OF *PERYMENIUM* (ASTERACEAE, HELIANTHEAE) FROM
JALISCO, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

A new species of *Perymenium*, *P. cualense* B.L. Turner is described from México. It is closely related to *P. uzoris* McVaugh but differs in having thicker, more venose, hispid-pilose leaves and larger heads with more numerous florets.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Heliantheae, *Perymenium*, México

Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae has revealed the following novelty.

Perymenium cualense B. Turner, *sp. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Jalisco: "Km 9 of the road to Minas de Cuale (unpaved road approximately 9 km W of El Tuito just off the road to Puerto Vallarta)." Occasional plants in oak-pine forest, 1050 m, 7 Mar 1992, José L. Panero, Alvaro Campos, & Lidia Cabrera 2860 (HOLOTYPE: MEXU!; Isotype: TEX!).

Perymenio uzori McVaugh similis sed differt caulibus dense hispidi-tomentosis (vs. strigosis trichomatibus minutis), foliis crassioribus reticulatioribusque, et capitulis campanulatis majoribusque flosculis radii ac disci numerosioribus (radii 8 vs. 5, discii 10-17 vs. 4-6).

Shrubs 1.0-1.5 m high. Stems densely tomentose to hispid-pilose. Leaves mostly 8-12 cm long, 1.6-3.0 cm wide; petioles 5-12 mm long, pubescent like the stems; blades lanceolate, pinnately nervate, hispid-pilose, more so below, the margins serrulate. Heads 10-30 in terminal, leafy, congested cymes, the ultimate peduncles mostly 1-5 mm long. Involucre campanulate, the bracts 3-4 seriate, subgraduate, 4-7 mm long, the inner series broad and scarious with

rounded ciliate apices. Receptacle plane, the pales lanceolate-linear, 5-6 mm long. Ray florets 8, pistillate, fertile, the ligules yellow, 6-7 mm long, 2-3 mm wide. Disk florets mostly 10-17, the corollas yellow, ca. 6 mm long, the tube ca. 2 mm long, the lobes ca. 0.6 mm long, hispidulous. Achenes, 3.0-3.5 mm long, those of the ray 3 sided with narrow wings, those of the disk flattened, wingless, the pappus of numerous deciduous bristles mostly 2.0-2.5 mm long.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Jalisco: Steep mountainsides 3-10 km generally E on the road to Mina del Cuale, from the junction 5 km NW of El Tuito, Mpio. Cabo Corrientes, 16-19 Feb 1975, pine-oak forest on decomposed granitic soils, 850-1150 m, *McVaugh 26361* (MICH,TEX); 2.5 mi NW of El Tuito, 850 m, 12 Jan 1993, *Mayfield 1642* (MEXU,TEX).

Perymenium cualense is closely related to *P. uzoris* McVaugh of Nayarit. Indeed, McVaugh (1984) included a collection (*McVaugh 26361*, MICH) of the present taxon in his concept of *P. uzoris*, noting that "In the plants from Jalisco the leaves are rougher than those of the type-collection, the pubescence of the whole plant is more abundant, and the disk-flowers are up to 15-17 in each head." In detail, the leaves are more reticulate, with thicker, more numerous, more elevated, lateral veins (6-7 lateral veins to a side, vs. 3-5), ray florets are 8 (vs. 5) and the stems are densely hispid-pilose with spreading hairs (vs. sparsely to moderately short-strigose, the hairs appressed).

Perymenium cualense occurs in the Sierra de Cuale of Jalisco in oak-pine forests at about 1000 m; *P. uzoris* reportedly occurs in an oak-savannah region of southern Nayarit in sandy soils at about 200 m. McVaugh (1984) presented an excellent illustration of the latter.

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LITERATURE CITED

McVaugh, R. 1984. *Perymenium*, in *Flora Novo-Galiciana* 12:713-733.